REGISTERED No. —1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8599.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8

Forth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

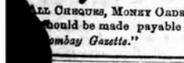
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,463 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Corron, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

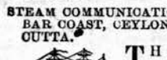
The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, and on MONDAY, the 18th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th August 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. DACCA, 2,743 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander A. Ivens, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves Tuticorin	7
,, Ratnagherry	Sept. 1	,, Colombo	9
,, Vingoria	1	,, Negapatam	12
,, Goa	2	,, Pondichery	13
,, Carwar	2	,, Madras	15
,, Mungalore	3	,, Musulipatam	16
,, Cananore	4	,, Vizagapatam	17
,, Tellichery	4	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Calicut	5	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Beypore	5	,, Gopalpore	19
,, Cochin	6	,, False Point	20
,, Alleppy	6	Arrives CALCUTTA	22

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

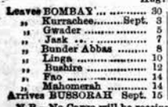
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aicheen, Padang and Moluccan Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Parkes, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves BUSSORAH	20
,, Kurrachee	Sept. 3	,, Mahomerah	20
,, Gwader	5	,, Fao	20
,, Jask	7	,, Bushire	22
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Baharein	23
,, Linga	10	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	Oct. 1
,, Fao	14	,, Kurrachee	6
Arrives BUSSORAH	Sept. 15	Arrives BOMBAY	Oct. 9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.S. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Parkes, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without Wines.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day of two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. GLAMORGAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Steamer.

BEMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s.s. Glamorgan.

Bombay, 23rd August 1876.

SHIP FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER AT RANGOON.

THE Fine British-built ship PETER DENNY, 968 Tons Net Register, built at Aberdeen in 1865, classed 14 years A I in Lloyd's, now lying in RANGOON HARBOUR. She was RECOPPERED and EXPENSIVELY REPAIRED last July, and is amply found in stores of all descriptions. Has also excellent accommodation for Passengers, and is admirably adapted for carrying Pilgrims.

TERMS—CASH.

For further particulars apply to

TODD, FINDLAY & Co.
Rangoon.

Bombay, 26th August 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept, 1876.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N. R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2932	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond			
KHEDIVE	R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

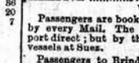
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 4th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gabe, (3,429 Tons and 500 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 21st August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2227	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	7th Oct.	18th N.v.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S. S. CHIDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, TOWER OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to sail on

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following:—

Gold jewellery containing China gold neck and Albert chain sleeve links, studs, &c., &c.
A few Chubb's padlocks, size 1 to 2 inches.
10 cases blue foolscap papers.
10 cases white do. do.
On account and risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan:—
5 cases small boxes.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

A. NORRINGTON & Co., 34, Great St. Helens, E. C., London, Merchants, dealing in Iron, Old and New Copper, Spelter and all Metals, Oil Boiler Plates, Horse Shoes, Wire Rope, Cart Tyres, etc.—The above firm is anxious to correspond with a first-class House, well acquainted with the Metal Trade.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

3, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. *to* 5 P.M.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS. PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach; create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London W., England. In boxes, 1s 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Bay Walers (Mare and Gelding) 8 years, 15-1 high, both broken to saddle and double and single harness, fast and good movers, Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome pair of Nutmeg Grey Persians, 4 years, 15 hands, perfectly broken to saddle and harness, a beautiful match, Rs. 2,500.

A pair of Grey Arabs, 8 years, 14-3 high, broken to single and double harness, Rs. 800.

A very handsome Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, 15 hands high, well up to 18 stone, would make a first Charger, Rs. 1,200.

A Fleabitten high-caste Grey Arab Charger, 14-2 high, the property of an Officer gone to England, Rs. 600.

A very well-bred White Arab, 7 years old, 14-2 high, has carried 15 stone, and is fast and showy in single or double harness, can be recommended, Rs. 600.

A compactly built Bay Arab, 6 years 14-2 high, broken Charger and a perfect Lady's Horse, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 14-2½ high, is an excellent mover in saddle and a showy Dog Cart Horse, Rs. 600.

A stud-Bred Bay Mare, with black points, good-looking and well-proportioned, an excellent Dog Cart Mare, Rs. 300.

A very well-bred dappled Grey English Mare, about 15 hands, exceedingly well-built for a brood Mare.

A high-caste Bay Arab Galloway, 5 years, 13-3 high, a very pretty mover, has racing qualities Rs. 600.

A powerful Black Australian Broughan Horse, Rs. 350.

A most exceptionally-built Grey Pegu Pony, 7 years, 12 2½ high, has carried 14 stone, a good mover and quiet in saddle, Rs. 400

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 26th August, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

RETURN OF THE

STAR COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, AUGUST 30TH.

The Successful London Extravaganza,

TURKO THE TERRIBLE!

and the Screaming Farce by H. J. Byron,

TIMOTHY TO THE RESCUE!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3
Stalls ..... ,,
Gallery and Pit One Rupee.

Seats can be secured at SOUNDY & Co.'s

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA:

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

FOUR ANNAS A POUND.

MORENAS & Co. beg to announce that they have REDUCED their RATE of ICE from FIVE to FOUR ANNAS per POUND. They can supply Ice to the Public from 8 o'clock in the Morning to 9 in the Night.

BANGALORE,

MELVILLE HOUSE,

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THERE will be ONE or TWO VACANCIES in this Establishment in SEPTEMBER. The highest references can be given. Address:—

MISS S. MILLARD,
HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the COCONADA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was, on the 26th day of August 1876, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY, by ARTHUR GEORGE LATHAM, ROBERT RYRIE, WILLIAM MAITLAND, ARTHUR LATHAM, at present residing in England, and PHINEAS ALEXANDER RYRIE OLDFIELD, residing on Khumballa Hill and trading together at the places and under the Names, Styles and Firms following—namely, at Bombay as EWART, LATHAM and COMPANY, at Liverpool, London, and Manchester as ARBUTHNOT, EWART and COMPANY, Creditors of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley on the 16th day of September 1876, and any CREDITOR or CONTRIBUTORY of the said Company desirous to OPPOSE the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 29th day of August 1876.

HEARN & CLEVELAND,
of 23, Rampart Row, Bombay,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S

TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ

AND

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	39 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY:

Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.

Agents—Killick, Nixon & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

CHEAPEST RESIDENCE in the FORT, open to the Sea-breeze, with three Bed Rooms. Rent Rs. 50 only. Apply to "R.," care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, THREE FINE PEGU PONIES, to be seen on Board the ship STATELIE. Apply to Captain O'BRIEN on Board.

TO LET, SPACIOUS and AIRY RESIDENCES. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11, Grant Road, opposite the Theatre.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 11, MILITARY SQUARE, FORT. TIFFINS, 1-15 P.M., 8 Annas; BILLIARDS, 101, day, 8 Annas.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW, No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, recently vacated by E. Moses, Esq. Apply to Mr. LAKE, H. M. Common Jail, Conservancy.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c. ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from the Publishers, Thacker, Vining & Co.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES:

38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

CASH PRICES.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pts.		Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 40	0	...		
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	40	0	...		
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31	0	...		
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	31	0	...		
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	31	0	...		
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 28	0	...		
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	24	0	...		
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18	0	...		
MARSALA	18	0	...		
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	35	0	...		

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 35	0	19	0	
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 30	0	16	0	
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	20	0	...		

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	Rs. 50	0	27	8	
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	49	0	26	8	
DRY SILLERY	41	0	22	8	
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 34	0	...		
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	30	0	16	8	
SPARKLING SAUMUR	27	0	...		

HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 44	0	...		
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38	0	19	8	
NIERSTEIN	28	0	15	0	
HOCHHEIM	Rs. 26	0	14	0	
SEMENWIN (Glass Jugs)	26	0	...		
LAUBENHEIM	49	0	11	0	

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 44	0	24	0	
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 36	0	20	0	

MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 35	0	18	8	
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	30	0	16	8	
MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...		14	0	
WINNINGEN	21	0	...		

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs. 43	0	23	8	
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	36	0	20	8	
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 34	0	...		

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or	Rs. 10	8	...		
PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines	13	8	7	12	
MEDOCK, Superior	16	8	9	12	
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 22	0	12	0	
CHATEAU LAOSE { Superior after	27	0	15	0	
CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	33	0	17	8	

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 32	0	...		
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	24	0	...		
BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 20	0	...		

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 31	0	17	0	
POMMARD	26	0	14	0	
MACON	24	0	13	0	
BEAUNE	Rs. 19	0	10	8	
CHABLIS	17	0	...		

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 40	0	22	0	
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 40	0	22	0	

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 32	0	...		
COGNAC, Old Pale	28	0	...		
COGNAC, Pale	24	0	...		
GIN, London Old Tom	18	8	...		
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Keyper's)	28	0	...		
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23	8	...		
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23	8	...		
WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs. 21	0	...		
Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Tescher's special blend	23	8	...		
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28	8	...		
Do. do. **	32	8	...		
Do. do. ***	34	8	...		
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27	0	...		
MARTELL'S do.	27	0	...		
EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	29	8	...		

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	4	0	2	4	
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) ,,	3	12	2	0	
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ,,	2	2	1	8	
CHARTREUSE from the { Green ,,	3	0	3	12	
Monastery { Yellow ,,	3	12	3	0	
GOLD WATER, Danzig ,,	3	12	...		
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ,,	3	8	2	0	
CREME DE CITRONELLE ,,	3	4	...		
CREME DE ROSE ,,	3	4	1	12	
CREME DE VANILLE ,,	3	4	1	12	
ANISETTE ,,	3	4	...		
VERMOUTH per bottle.	1	8	...		
MILK PUNCH ,,			...	1	12
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ,,			...	1	12
GINGER WINE per dozen.	17	0	...		
ORANGE WINE ,,			...		
ORANGE BITTERS ,,		18	0	10	0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS ,,		44	0	27	0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ... ½ Pints.		...		12	0
BRANDY BITTERS ...					
WINE BITTERS ...					

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

EARRINGS.

All Gold for daily wear, the fashionable shape ..... Rs. 14 to 80

Set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c. ..... Rs. 20 to 80

For dress and every day wear, handsomely set with Gems ..... Rs. 40 to 120

For Children, pretty patterns all gold or with stones ..... Rs. 10 to 25

Ear Buttons, of all gold and secured in the ear by a screw and nut are now very fashionable from, ... Rs. 10 per pair

BROOCHES.

All Gold for morning wear Rs. 20 to 70

For dress, enamelled and set with gems, more or less, variable ..... Rs. 35 to 100

Of fancy designs for Badminton, Croquet, Archery, and Rifle Prizes ..... Rs. 50 to 100

For mourning black enamelled with appropriate emblems and monograms, and recess for portrait or hair

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 29TH AUGUST 1876.

BUSINESS here continues remarkably quiet, not more so perhaps than might be expected from the time of year coupled with the uncertainty about Exchange, but from up country the reports come very favourable and prospects for next season are proportionately more promising.

The Home telegrams are still quiet as a rule. Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were unchanged and Cotton in Liverpool was dull, the sales being only 8,000 bales. Prices are unchanged with the one exception of Fair Omrawuttee, which is quoted 1/16d. per lb. lower.

From New York Saturday's telegrams report no change, ready Mid. Uplands being still quoted at 12½ cents., October shipment 11½ cents. per lb.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered, but Wheat is 1s. per quarter dearer. Consols have advanced from 96⅛ to 96⅜; French Rentes remain at 106⅛.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 52d. per oz., nor is there likely to be any change until the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts is known.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but steady. Only a moderate extent of business has been done and rates are nominally unaltered, say :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 8d. to 1-16	,,

On Calcutta demand has advanced to 1 16 premium, business has been done in 30 days' sight at 5-16 discount and for 60 days' sight we still quote ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged. Fours, Rs. 101½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅛ ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 104⅛.

The SHARE MARKET has been very firm for Spinning and Weaving Scrip in which a considerable business has been done at a further improvement, in some instances of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. In other Companies there is nothing doing.

COTTON is quiet as regards the extent of business doing, but steady in value.

Transactions on European account continue insignificant, and from present appearances there is not likely to be much doing until the rains are well over.

FREIGHTS are quiet. Some small engagements have been made by steamer to-day at £1-15 per Liverpool, but the market is depressed by the probability of one of the large steamers in harbour taking the berth.

PIECE GOODS are firm, the better prospects up country inducing holders to hope for better prices. In the meantime, however, the demand on the spot is not active and the only large transactions are to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.c.	Agra Bank	111
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay	717½
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
4,000	$ 125	all	6 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	175
37,92	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	25	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	5-5

LAND COMPANIES.

3 948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1 185
7,500	150	all	...	Presk Land & Pier Co.	2,770
1,780	1,000	1,000	30 p.ct.	Mazagon Land	470
4,000	400	all	10 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

24	1,250	all	50 p.ct.	Alexandra S. & W. Co.	1,285
5%	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,770
20,000	100	80	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	80
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & F. Co.	1,600
960	1,000	all	50 p.ct.	Bombay United	1,275
1,800	150	all	10	Broach Mills	150
0	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,070
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,030
2 500	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
3 0 8	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
1,500	1,000	all	50 p.ct.	Fleming S. & W. Co.	1,230
1,400	1,000	all	90 p.ct.	Great Eastern	1,325
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
875	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,240
710	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co.	850
7 0	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Jeeraj Sadoo Mills	1,125
750	1 0	all	30 p.c.	Khandesh Spinning	1,060 xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muncujee S. & W. Co.	1,015
1,000	500	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
4 5	1000	all	75 p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,200
20,000	5	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	35
1,20	500	all	10 p.c.	Mandvie S. & W. Co.	415
2,000	1,000	750	...	Manockji Petit's	1,260
1 : 43	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,395
4,000	5,000	all	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.	325
900	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
4C	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.	950
3,850	400	all	...	Nu sey S. & W. Co.	425
1,000	625	all	50 p.c.	Oriental	860
6	1,350	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,265
1,000	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,020
1,650	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,110
500	1,000	25	125 p.c.	Do. do 1/4 share	200
500	1,000	all	...	Sholap re S. & W. Co.	1 005
20	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	725

share for the half-year.

AILWAY COMPANIES.

45	420	318 0 0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	282
5%	420	103 12 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	196
1	420	85 7 6	do.	Ditto	21
1	420	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	22
10	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
1	418	109 0 15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

45	5,00	2,850	15 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,2 0 xd
10	2,000	1,100	95 p.c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	830
10	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	350
95	1,000	1,000	18 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	105
2	2,75	2 2 0	85	Apollo Press Co.	660
171	1,000	all	60	Bellary	335 xd.
15	500	all	65 p.	Berar Company (New)	510
1,00	350	all	45 p.	Bind ra Press Co.	250
2	500	all	10 p.a	Broach Cotton Co.	60
1,00	1,50	all	75 p.	Carwar Co.	900
20	25	all	...	Cocoanda Co.	15
50	1,88	all	170 p.	Colaba Press Co.	500
50	200	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	175
25	1,000	all	180 p.	East India Press Co.	1,000
25	5,50	3,250	225	Fort Press Co.	1,900
30	500	all	35 p.	French Press Co.	400
1,15	...	1,400	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.	410
5,12	400	350	45 p.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	340
80	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,075
120	...	1,500	250 p.	Prince of W. Press	700
60	500	350	70 p.	Sassoon's Press Co.	560
40	850	750	67½	Scinde Press Co.	405 xd.
1	1,000	925	175 p.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,195
1½	88	all	12 p.c.	Vellard's United Press Co.	900 ml
45	1,00	...	125 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	850

For share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,000	2,5 0	1500	16 p.ct.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	60
600	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Bombay Saw Mills Co.	700
600	500	300	16 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	220 xd.
3,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld.	70
1,000	500	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	31
2,000	150	all	8 p.ct.	Treacher & Co. (Offg 2nd Wing Subn, vice Palmer, appointed to the Commissariat Dept.	40
1,000	200	all	6 p.ct.	Vizagas Patent Slip Co.	38

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE FLORENCE TREAT, 790 tons, Captain J. Short, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 15,000 Indian maunds salt, and general cargo.

THE BARQUE FUTTAY SULTAN, 310 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, (July 15th), with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	Futtay Sultan	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 15.

The barque Florence Treat, Short, to Calcutta, obtained h r port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
26 Oriental (s) ..... Rangoon.
27 Cathay (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
26 Sir J. Lawrence (s) .. Colombo.
27 Isle of Anglesea ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—360 barrels alum, Tools cedars Khimjee.

Trinacria s—1,181 bundles hoop iron, Hydarally Cassumjee; 2 bales wall paper, Abdoollaly Sumsoodin; 35 cases ginger wine and 20 cases whisk y, D D Shah.

FROM LONDON.

Rehown s—21 casks beer, Aldridge, Salmon and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—127 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—30 cwts coir yarn, McCulloch, Boyts and Co; 71 bales wool, Heramund Khiadas; 11 bales wool, Khimchund Permanund; 26 bales wool, Tricumdas Ebjee; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 43 bales cotton, Ramjee Pragjee; 52 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 38 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 110 bales w.ol, Hurjeevan Vussonjee.

FOR HULL.

Othona—12,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala—162 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 256½ cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Madras s—600 cwts horse, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 9,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Fera s—25 cases indigo, Hajee Zonal Abeloen.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—900 bales coplo', Feroz Din Lall Din; 15 bales twist, Allana Munjee; 50 bales twist, Hajee John Mamed Abdool Khalak; 25 bales twist and 23 packages cloves, Jairaibhoy Peerbhoy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 26.)

AGENCY, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

With reference to Notification No 1706G, dated the 10th Aug 1876, Maj H W Harris assumed charge of the Office of Asst Cant Mag, Mhow, on the forenoon of the 1st June 1876.

With reference to Notification No 1747 G, dated 11th Aug 1876, Col W C Lester, Political Agent, 3rd class, Offg Political Agent, 2nd class, assumed charge of the office as Bhel Agent, Bhopawar, and Comm. Malwa Bheel Corps, from Lt C J W Kincaid, Political Agent, 3rd class, and Offg Political Agent, 2nd class, on the forenoon of the 15th Aug 1876.

The privilege leave for sixty days granted in Notification No 734, dated 6th July 1876, to Surgn Maj A D Campbell, in medical charge, Malwa Bheel Corps, is cancelled, no Officer having been available to relieve him.

The privilege leave for thirty days granted in notification No 565, dated 31st May last, to Lt H A Vincent, Offg Adjt, 1st Central India Horse, is cancel ed at that officer's request.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Capt J H L Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, of the Deolee Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave for ninety days from the 1st Sept next, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Dr T H Hendly, Agency Surgn, Jeypore, is granted privilege leave for thirty-five days, with effect from the 20th Aug 1876.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Arthur William Smart, Probationary Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, for three months, under Chapter VI, Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which his services may be spared.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for one month and fifteen days is granted to Mr F White, Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, No 8, of Mysore Topographical Survey, under Supplement F, Sec. 12, of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of 1st Sept next.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. A. Kitchen, Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, attached to No. 5, or Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey, under Supplement F, Sec. 12, of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 5th proximo.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Capt R Bullock, Offg Depy Comr, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, has been granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 16th Aug 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, OUDH.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Capt M Tweedie, Dist Supt of Police, Sitapore, from 1st Sept 1876, or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the same. This concels the leave granted in Notification No 206 of 26th ult mo.

Mr J Luffman, Head Quarters Inspr of Police, will officiate as Dist Supt, Police, Sitapore, in Capt Tweedie's absence.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Maj W R Tucker, R E, Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, 1st Circle, Military Works, is granted two months and eleven days' privilege leave from the 22nd August 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr J Southern, Supervisor, 1st grade, is transferred from the 2nd to the 4th Circle, Military Works.

Sergt S Fraser, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 4th to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

Maj W R Tucker, R E, Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, 1st Circle, Military Works, is granted two months and seven days' privilege leave from 24th Aug 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

This cancels Inspr General's Notification No. 88 of 14th Aug 1876.

3rd Circle.—With reference to Inspr Genl of Military Works Notification No. 84, dated 31st July 1876, Sergt J Thomas, Overseer, 1st grade, is posted to the Morar Division, Military Works, which he joined on the morning of the 7th Aug 1876.

4th Circle—Mr F E Cotton, M.E., Ex Engr, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, availed himself on the forenoon of the 7th inst of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Not fication No 41 of the 12th ultimo.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr G J Sherman, Storekeeper, 2nd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate with effect from the 20th July 1876.

The undermentioned Officers of the Holkar and Neemuch States Railways passed the departmental standard examination on the 15th July 1876 :—

Mr J M Campion, Asst Engr, 1st grade and Mr T Michell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

In supersession of the leave granted in the Director's Notification No 73 of the 17th April 1876, Mr A J Bell, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate and one month's subsidiary leave, the latter with effect from the 11th March 1876.

Mr C W Hodson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Soomattipoor Division to the Durbhunga Division, Tirhoot State Railway.

Two months' privilege leave is granted to Mr G H Tait, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, in charge of Kosse Extension Surveys, No 2 Division, from the 1st proximo, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Notification No 125, dated 29th ultimo, by Director of State Railways, Mr P G Gilmore, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of this date.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

In continuation of this Office Notification No 78, dated 31st July 1876, Mr J R Bell, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, handed over charge of the Rohri-Sukkur Division to Mr E Hyde, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on the afternoon of 8th inst, and received charge of the Sutlej Bridge Division from Mr W J Galwey, temporary Supdg Engr, on the afternoon of 9 h inst.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notific tion No329, dated 21st July 1876, Mr W J Galwey, temporary Supdg Engr, received charge of the Mooltan Dist from Mr M Rayne, Engr-in-Chief, on the forenoon of this day.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY—(Open Line).

With reference to this Office Notification, dated the 1 t Aug 1876, Mr F S Hominy, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, took over charge of the Office of the Store-keeper, Ho kar and Neemuch State Railways, from Mr Mungsill Singh, Sub-Store-keeper, on the forenoon of the 15th Aug 1876.

JEYPORE FEUDATORIES RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

This Office Authorisation No 747, dated 21st July, commuting seventeen days' su diary leave granted to Mr Scott, Ex Engr, to privil ge, is cancelled.

Mr T W Bartlett, Asst Engr, 1st grade, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 9th Aug 1876, of the three months' privilege leave granted in Notification No 70 of 26th June last.

Mr E Johnston, Ex Engr, 4th grade, made over and Mr B W Blood, Ex Engr, Sambhar Division, received charge of the Aimere Divison, temporarily, on the forenoon of the 11th Aug 1876.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, 16th August 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Native Infantry—Capt J G Kelly, 1st Wing Subn, to be Adjt vice Scott, deceased.

Lt J H Sadler, 2nd Wing Subn, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Kelly.

The medical officer in charge of the detachment of British Infantry stationed at Hazaribagh will, while so employed, be one of the official visitors of the Lunatic Asylum at that station, under the provisions of Sec 2, Act 36 of 1858.

Maj W D Mauturk, Cadre of the late 64th N I, recently attached to the 40th N I, is posted to Peroziore for general duty.

Maj G G Hs man, to England, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, reporting himself to the Adjt General Horse Guards on arrival.

Veterinary Surgn S T Goddard, (11th Bdge,) to remain at Mussoorie, from the 29th June to the 13th July, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

1-3rd Foot—Paymaster J Bailey, to England from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

7 rd Foot—Col S M Wissenandarie, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt F M Baker, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1 st Foot—Lt A W L Bailey, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

4th Battali n Rifle Brigade—Lt H F G F rbes, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infantry—Capt C O W Apperley, (1st Squadron Subn 15th Bl Cavy,) to 15th Bl Cavy, in the hills north of Dehra, from the 1st Sept to the 30th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj A Thomson, M D, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn Maj J M Waters, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Department—Depy Surgn Genl G Banister, (Rawal Pindi Circle,) to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 3rd Aug to the 6th Dec next, on medical certificate.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, 18th *August* 1876.)

The Govt of India having approved of the abolition of the Allahabad centre of Garrison Instruction, Capt E M Lawrence, Royal Engrs, Garrison Instructor, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Kirkee on, to take over charge of the Garrison Instruction centre at that station from Capt W F Nelson, R A, whose period of staff service is about to expire.

Capt Lawrence will travel on duty under clause V., para 135 of the Transport Regulations.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 7th Aug 1876 :—

Gunner James Watts, R A, B Maj A Hill, 34th Foot. Private George Stephen, 73rd Foot; Capt P F Robertson, 92nd Foot, and Private Duncan Cameron, 92nd Foot.

The following orders are confi med :—

7th General Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 7th Aug 1876, making the following appointments with effect from the 6th idem, the date on which Maj T C Graham joined his appointment as 2nd in Command :—

Capt J L Ferris, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Capt H C Creak, on sick leave.

Lt F J de Rennick, 2nd Squadron Subn and offg 1st Squadron Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Ferris.

7th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 5th Aug 1876, appointing Capt D G S L Carnegie, Offg 3rd Squadron Officer, to offi iate as Adjt in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 31st July, vice Gower, on leave, there being no other officer available.

10th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 1 t Aug 1876, appointing Lt A M L Mills, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Wilson, to the other duties vis Palmer, on the sick list.

42nd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 31st July 1876, appointing Lt A Melvin, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Goldney, vacated that appointment on proceeding on furlough; and to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt W Brydon.

Addenda—To G O C C of the 24th July 1876, p 316, confirming Lt G L R Richardson on the appointment of Adjt 18th Bl Cavy, add the word—" with effect from the 8th April 1876."

In G O C C of the 26th July 1876, page 315, permitting Maj A S Cameron, V C, 25th Foot, to r sign his appointment as Chief Garrison Instructor at Umballa, insert the words—" from date of embarkation at Bombay," after the word "Umballa."

(Head Quarters, Simla, 22nd August 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotion :—

1st Battalion 11th Regiment—Lt G M Bullock, having passed by the higher standard, is confirmed in the appointment of Interpreter, dated 1st Aug 1876.

1-t Battalion 18th Regt—Lt Charles Egerton Dixon to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Rogers, promoted, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Comm-in-Chief, dated 14th Aug 1876.

41st Native Infantry—Lt L M Boileau, Offg 2nd Wing Subn 5th N I, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn, vice Palmer, appointed to the Commissariat Dept.

Brevet—Lt Col George Thomas Gough, half pay late Cavalry Depot, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of Col to be Col by Brevet, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th Dec 1870, subject to H M's approval, dated 11th June 1876.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery—Capt S E Pemberton to rank as Capt from the 9th Dec 1874.

Lt S Murray to be Capt from the 19th July 1876.

Royal Engineers—Lt W H Haydon to be Capt from the 17th Dec 1874.

1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers—Lt C Hackett to be Capt from the 9th Aug 1876.

49th Regiment—Capt F N Dudgeon to be Maj from the 22nd July 1876.

Addendum—To the appointment of Lt F G Kinloch to be Interpreter to the 92nd Highlanders, publi hed at page 235 of G O C C, dated the 27th May 1876, add the following paragraph—

"Lt Kinloch will continue to officiate as Ins ructor of Musketry, in addition to his duties of Interpreter, until relieved."

Col J N Young, Depy Judge Advocate, (on privilege leave, since extended in G O C C of the 8th Aug 1876,) is transferred temporarily from the Rawal Pindi and Peshawar Circle to the Oudh, Allahabad and Saugor Circle, with effect from the 22nd July 1876.

Maj A Seagrim, Depy Judge Advocate, is transferred from the Oudh, Allahabad and Saugor Circle, to the Rawal at Pindi and Peshawar Circle, with effect from the same date.

That portion of G O C C, dated the 1st Aug 1876, page 347 relating to Maj Seagrim, is cancelled.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette, 26th August* 1876.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Penny, As t Engr, 2nd grade, having passed the examination in Hindustani for the first or Lower Standard, on the 4th Aug 1876, vide "Central Provinces Gazette" P W Dept, Notification No 110, date 11th Aug 1876, is promoted to temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, from that date, to fill an existing temporary vacancy.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr D G Barkley, Offg Additional Comr, Delhi Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and one da , with effect from the afternoon of the 14th Aug. 1876.

Mr H A Anderson, Asst Comr, Rohtak, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and seventy-nine days with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd Aug 1876.

Mr J Wilson, Asst Comr, from the Delhi to the Rohtak Dist, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence on leave of Mr H A Anders n.

Capt W J Parker, Asst Comr, from the Kasauli sub-division of the Simla Dist, to the Umballa Dist, for a period of one month with effect from the 1st Aug 1876.

Mr W Pitcaithly, Extra Asst Comr, Umballa, is appointed to the charge of the Kasauli sub-division of the Simla Dist, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st July 1876 during the absence of Capt W J Parker.

Surgn Maj J S F Gruning, Civil Surgn of Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th July 1876.

Surgn E J Tuohy, attached to the 12th (The Khelat-i-Ghilzie) Regt of N I at Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Jullundhur in addition to his own duties during the absence of Maj J E Tunstall, on leave.

Mr G M Ogilvie, Asst Comr, from the Gurdaspur to the Ludhiana Dist.

Capt W A Lawrence, B S C, 1st Squadron Subn, 1st Bl Cavy, Offg Asst Adjt-Genl. H derabad Contingent, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of India, Military Dept, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag of Sialkot, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st Aug 1876, for the unexpired portion of Capt Tonnoch's furlough.

Mr E S Stevens, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Umballa, has received a certificate from the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to the effect that he has passed in Hindustani by the higher standard on the 3rd July last.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for sixty days, from the 1st Sept, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, is granted to Bgdr Genl C P Keyes, C B, Comdg the Punjab Frontier Force, to visit Simla.

Mr E James, Asst Comr, 1st Class, Umballa and Lahore Road, is allowed two months' privilege leave with effect from the 15th May 1876.

This cancels "Punjab Gazette" Notification No 3327, dated the 24th July, and No 2893, dated 9th June 1876.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr J D Smithe, Ex Engr, 1st grade took over charge of the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal, from Lieutenant S L Jacob, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on the forenoon of the 1st Aug 1876.

Lt S L Jacob, Ex Engr, 4th grade is posted to the Office of Joint-Secy to Govt, Punjab Irrigation Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th Aug 1876, in temporary arrangement.

Mr H M Atkinson, temporary Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Special Survey Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed thirty days' privilege leave of absence with effect from 1st Aug 1876.

Mr T W Lacy, Overseer, 1st grade, attached to the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal Circle, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H Chapman, Supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the new Delhi Branch Division, Western Jumna Canal Circle, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Privilege leave of absence for sixty-one days, from 15th Aug 1876 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, is granted to Bardi Lodar, Forester, 2nd grade, attached to the Dera Ghazi Khan Division, D ra Ghazi Khan.

Sergt J Brownlee, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Division of the Sirhind Canal.

He left the former Division on the forenoon of the 29th July 1876, and joined the latter on the aft rnoon of the same date.

Mr J D Smithe, Ex Engr, 1st grade, attached to the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed fifteen months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate to reth r with fifteen days' subsidiary leave under Sec 10 (a) and 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HUTTON—SOUTAR—August 23rd, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Kolaba, by the Rev Alex Rogerth, B A, James Hutton, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank, Kurrachee, to Barbara, second daughter of James Soutar, Esq., Perth.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BEAN—August 20th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Colonel J. W. Bean, R. A. C., of a daughter.

JONES—August 23rd, at Cawnpore, the wife of Gavin Jones, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWN—August 23rd, at Kasauli, John Cecil Campbell, infant son of J. Crommelin Brown, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Ranar, aged 11 months and 3 days.

CAMERON—August 1st, at Murree, Alexander Eerin, infant son of Lieuten nt E. H. Cameron, R E, aged 5½ months.

DENNIS N—August 15th, at Cocanada, Charles Patrick Dennison, aged 41 years.

HICKIE—August 16th, at the Murree Convent, Emma, the beloved daughter of Mrs. Dora Hickie, and the late Mr. M. C. Hickie, of Delhi.

THORNTON—August 15th, at Cawnpore, Thomas James Thornton, aged 42 years, 8 months and 8 days.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Sept 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Aug 30	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 30	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
Aden	,, Sept 4	3-0 P.M.	Do. to after
Australia	,, 16	3-0 P.M.	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 22	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 22	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office be tween 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday	Sept 1	Friday	Sept. 15
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 22

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. Ann	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Sept 4	Tuesday	Oct 3
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 17

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	Sept 16	Saturday	Nov 11
,,	Oct 14	,,	Dec 9

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gundeo, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday*, at 4 P.M.

Wednesday ..... Aug 30

MAURITIUS AND RE

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FRESH OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.

ALLAHABAD, 29TH AUGUST.

Cholera has again broken out at Lucknow, in the Military Prison, a high walled enclosure, with cells wretchedly constructed. The ventilation is faulty, and the drainage is bad. The prisoners are out in camp.

CHOLERA IN CASHMERE.

LAHORE, 29TH AUGUST.

At Srinuggur there were 140 seizures and 63 deaths in the week ending the 22nd instant.

At Jummoo the mortality averages 100 daily.

The Maharaja, the high officials, and the majority of the inhabitants have deserted Jammoo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SULTAN MURAD.

LONDON, 29TH AUGUST.

It is asserted from Constantinople that the chances of the Sultan Murad's recovery are daily diminishing, and that the Ministers are considering the terms of his deposition.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRENTHAM HALL.

The s. s. Trentham Hall arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅞

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 106½

Bar Silver 52

Arrivals.—Pekin, Andes, Arabella, and St. Audrew.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 29TH AUGUST, 7.55 A.M.

Mail Steamer Bangalore, from Australia, arrived.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 11 AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva, Commander C. G. Perrins, arrived in harbour this morning at 3 o'clock, from Suez with the English mails of the 11th inst. on board. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr E Parker	Mr G W Forrest.
Miss Taylor and two sisters	Col A. P Etheridge
Capt Gilden	Mrs L Moore
Col J. Preston	Mr L Moore
Mr T Norcross	Mr W West.
Mr J C McLaren	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr G Forss	Mr and Mrs Hamilton
Mr and Mrs T Nelson	[Mr Nelson's two daughters
Mr J Taylor	Dr Ireland

FROM ADEN.

Mr and Mrs McDonald and 2 children	Mrs Morod, and 2 children Captain Cargill

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of July 1876 amounted to 45,328½ bales, weighing lbs. 1,77,01,600 or candies 22,578 4/7, of the alue of Rs. 37,48,193.

WE have received another of Jebanbai Saheb Gaekwar's effusions for publication. It is so full of redundant phrases that, beyond the general fact that she has some grievances against Mr. Melvill and Sir Madhava Rao, it is impossible to know what she is driving at. It is, moreover, full of impertinences, and she and her taboo English "appeals" threaten to become one of the nuisances of Indian politics. If she has any substantial claims against the Baroda Government, we advise her to put them before the authorities in a proper way, and then they will doubtless be considered in due time among the host of other claims that are being made upon the Baroda Government by all sorts of people upon all sorts of more or less fantastic grounds. At present, with her bombastic contributions to the Anglo-Indian press, she is making herself ridiculous.

THE prospectus of the Exhibition and Agricultural Show to be opened at Maheji Fair, Khandeish, on Monday, the 12th February next year, has been issued. All articles including live stock are to be delivered not later than Saturday, the 10th February, at Maheji, after which date they will not be received. This does not apply to vegetables and such like perishable articles, which will be received up to the morning of the opening of the Exhibition. All articles intended for exhibition should be consigned to the care of the Mamlutdar at Maheji. The Exhibition is to be open to the public on Monday, the 12th February, 1877, but the first few days will be occupied by the Committee in judging, &c. Prizes will be awarded on Saturday, the 17th February. Thirty prizes are to be given for horses, aggregating a value of Rs. 1,695. The best brood mare over 14 hands, the produce of a Government stallion and with foal at foot, will be entitled to a prize of Rs. 300 ; the best brood mare of any breed with foal by a Government stallion, Rs. 220. Other prizes of considerable value will be given in the respective classes.

THERE are, we learn, some prospects of another dock being built in Bombay. Mr. Lestock Reid, the Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Jervis, he Superintendent Preventive Service, visited the several wharves of the Mazagon Company on Monday last, and were shown over the extensive bunder by Mr. Atts, the Traffic Manager of the Company. After some conversation with Mr. Atts, they left the bunder. We do not know the purport of that conversation, but it is rumoured that tenders will soon be invited for the "Nursey Dock." We understand that no dock dues will be levied, the exclusive object of the promoters being to attract traffic to their bunder ; the Company will be content to recoup itself for the outlay incidental to the building of the dock by wharfage fees on goods landed on the quay. Such a scheme may prove a severe and unexpected blow to the "Prince's Dock," for with the Company's united influence, commercial and mercantile, there can be no difficulty in bringing "grist to the mill," apart from the inducement of free charges. Do not schemes like these show that it is high time the Government of Bombay attempted to buy up the whole foreshore? What but destruction to the trade of this port can be the result if it is made to bear the cost of the Port Trust's ruinous competition with private enterprise?

THE courtly *Pioneer*, which has already declared itself a believer in "judicious profusion," mentions the somewhat startling fact that Sir Salar Jung has been distributing sums of money in England among people whom he imagined to be influential in the settlement of the Berars question. According to our contemporary Sir Salar has by this means overshot his mark, for "the result is that no one can now open his lips in society to say anything in favour of restoration, nor any public writer put pen to paper with that object in view, without being suspected of venality." This would be all very sad if it were true, but we must say that we do not believe it. Sir Salar Jung is much too sharp to present his enemies with such a clumsy weapon as bribery wherewith to attack him. As, however, the statement has gone forth, we think that Sir Salar Jung should give it a distinct denial. If his claim to the Berars possesses any value in itself he need not resort to bribery ; and it would be advisable therefore for Sir Salar Jung, by giving the denial to which we allude, to show to the world that his claims are substantial enough to be able to exist without artificial and highly objectionable stimulants. Perhaps the *Pioneer* has more information on the subject than it cares to publish. Can it tell us *who* have been getting their palms rubbed with Hyderabad gilt?

WHEN we felt compelled the other day to reply to certain gratuitous statements which a Bombay newspaper had thought fit to make about the affairs of this journal, we did not expect to meet with either justice or sympathy from the Indian press, although it was its duty to protest against the rowdyism against which we were forced to stand on the defensive. We knew that we should be favoured with sneering little paragraphs about the "Bombay press again" penned by men either too lazy or superficial to go into the merits of the quarrel and fix the blame upon the persons who deserved it. That immaculate gentleman the editor of the Calcutta *Statesman*, who is blessed with an idiosyncrasy that makes him think he has a grievance against Providence because he was not consulted when the world was created, takes it upon himself to give the Bombay press advice about propriety of conduct. Had he given his advice to the one newspaper that needed it, we should not have complained ; but when an offensive quarrel has been *forced* upon us, and all that we have done has been to reply to our slanderers, we have a right to complain against the editor of the *Statesman's* unjust generalisations. He must know that there are occasions when respectable journalists—journalists of his own standard of judicial calmness and respectability, for instance—are *compelled* to retort the truth upon their antagonists. People in Bombay still remember the trouncing which the late lamented John Connon was forced to give to a certain peculiar journalist who was then in Bombay ; and we think that the editor of the *Statesman*, if he puts his own important individuality out of sight for a moment, will admit that John Connon's example of dealing with charlatans, fools, or defamers may occasionally be followed with advantage to public interests. The editor of the *Statesman* thinks that the newspaper which has lately given up the ghost in Bombay ought to have succeeded, considering the standard of the Bombay press. The editor of the *Statesman's* astounding impudence in making such a remark will be apparent to everybody when it is remembered that *he* started the defunct paper, and that with him it was such a failure that he was glad to get rid of it and foist it upon Mr. Blanchard's unfortunate shoulders. We suspect that Mr. Blanchard regrets the day that he ever made Mr. Knight's acquaintance.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 29th July, were 5,076 against 4,989 in the previous week. Two hundred and ninety-eight deaths were registered under the head of cholera against 276 in the previous week. In the Bannu district cholera deaths were registered in 12 places; but only 2 of that number became newly infected, and in which only single deaths occurred. The disease continued to prevail with great violence in the previously-infected places of Soan, Nammal, Mnch, Musa Khel and Wanbhachran. In the 2 former places 171 and 34 deaths respectively were registered. In the 3 latter places the aggregate number amounted to 20, 7 being the largest number registered in any one of them. In the 7 remaining villages, only isolated cases occurred. In the Rawul Pindi district the disease was most fatal in the Murree sanitarium and its environs, 47 deaths, or nearly 2-3rds of the whole number having occurred there, and 14 in 11 villages (all newly infected) subordinate to the police station of the sanitarium. In 8 of them only single deaths occurred ; 4 deaths were registered from this disease in the town of Rawul Pindi (previously infected). In the Shahpur district the villages of Ana, Adekot and Sangar became newly infected, 2 deaths were registered in the former, and 4 and 1 respectively in the two latter ; of the 9 previously-infected places in which cholera deaths were registered during the week under review, the village of Dhadu had 10, Badharar 5, Nurpur 4, Bandial 2, and only isolated cases in the 5 remaining places. In the Gujrat district cholera deaths were registered in 8 places, 5 of that number being newly infected, the aggregate number of deaths in them being 13. Of the 3 previously infected places the town of Dingah had 7 deaths, Ghorian 3, and Mujanwal 2. In the Lahore district cholera deaths were registered in 8 newly-infected, and 3 previously-infected places. The aggregate number in the former amounted to 10, and that in the latter to 12, but with the exception of the previously-infected town of Dhalleh, in which 9 deaths occurred, in none of the other places did the number of deaths exceed 2. In 7 of that number, only single deaths were registered. In the Jhelum district the previously infected town of Lavah had 4 deaths ; and isolated cases only occurred in the villages of Bhera, Gova and Kot Kasur. The 3 deaths registered in the Hazara district occurred in the villages of Eyaleh, Gheiri, and Killa Mungun (all newly infected). In the Amritsar district only 1 death is reported to have occurred, and that in the town of Jandiala. The duration of illness was only one hour. Jandiala is a small town with a population of 6,975 souls, situate about 15 miles south-west of the Amritsar City, and on the line of railway. From small-pox 231 deaths were registered against 250 in the previous week. In the Amritsar City only 7 deaths occurred during the week under review. With the exception of the hill sanitarium of Murree, in which the death-rate was unprecedentedly high, namely, 240 per mille of population per annum, the health of the large towns and of the province as a whole continues satisfactory. In the 49 large municipal towns 600 deaths were registered, *i. e.*, 314 male and 286 female, giving a death-rate of 25 per mille of population ; 1,020 births, *i. e.*, 517 male and 503 female births (giving a birth-rate 42 per mille of population) were registered.

THE native Christians of Travancore have recently started a journal of their own, called *The Travancore Times*.

THE King of Burma intends to repair the breach in the bund at Mandalay in "such a manner as to prevent any future inundation, should the river rise ever so high."

A COURT-MARTIAL which has been sitting at Goa for the trial of Lieut. Fonseca, the Quarter-Master, charged with embezzlement and misappropriation of public moneys, has sentenced him to two years' imprisonment and ordered him to make good the full amount that he has misappropriated.

IT is said that the corps at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi will consist of about three brigades of cavalry and six brigades of infantry, with a proportionate force of artillery. This force will chiefly be made up of regiments at the stations nearest Delhi, or of corps moving in the course of reliefs. There will, however, be one regiment of native cavalry and two of infantry from each of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay ; and a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry from the Punjab Frontier Force.

GREAT efforts are being made to restore the broken communication on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. We learn from a contemporary that Mr. Stone, the Chief Engineer, expects in a few days to complete a bridge of boats over that portion of the bridge which failed, so that passengers can be comfortably trolled from one train to another in a few minutes. In the traffic, it may be said, there has been no cessation. Mr. Ross, the Traffic Manager, has been most indefatigable, working night and day, providing carriages, boats, and other means of conveyance. Passengers have not on any occasion been unnecessarily delayed, and the through booking of goods was interrupted only for a few days

THE *Madras Times* says :—"The London press approves of Lord Lytton's reprimand in the Fuller case. This was to be expected. The document was penned by a man who knew nothing of India, and is suited to obtain the approval of those who are equally ignorant. Perhaps, had the English Premier assumed to censure the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and to teach them how properly to discharge their judicial duty, the English press would have detected the unconstitutional character of the proceeding ; but anything that happens in India must be viewed with Exeter Hall spectacles, and be judged through the mist of a spurious philanthropy."

THE minds of the people about Dinapore, Patna, and the vicinity have lately been seized with the belief that the British "soldiers have orders to decapitate any native abroad after sunset, or found in secluded places." The heads are deposited in the Masonic Lodges, and thence distributed over foreign countries, and by their means the Sircar is able to gain intelligence of all political intrigues. So implicitly is all this nonsense believed that no native servant will stir abroad after dark, and even "respectable men of business" are said to give it credit. This belief represents a well-known ancient superstition, and there have been times when such terrors on the part of the people were not so imaginary as they are now. And similar wild rumours have found credence even in Calcutta, and that quite recently. So much for the progress of enlightenment and European civilization in India. There is progress nevertheless, says the *Friend of India*, and our rule is revolutionizing the country, but few of us understand how very slow the process is, and how imperfect are the results we have yet reached. Consider the one fact that, as the Dinapore writer says, "Colonel Emerson, the Cantonment Magistrate, had proclamation made by beat of *tom-tom* that the rumour was a pure fabrication." The people were inclined to believe him, but two headless trunks were found floating in the Sone, and though the bodies had evidently been partly burnt and had afterwards been attacked by alligators, the terror was revived, and is perhaps not yet allayed.

THE works on the Indus Valley State Railway are likely to be hindered somewhat by the loss of the ship John Starr off Kurrachee, which had on board a quantity of iron rails for that railway as well as 2,000 casks of commissariat liquor. The liquor casks have been washed ashore, and after several telegrams had passed between the authorities in Kurrachee, Bombay, and Calcutta, they have been picked up from the beach and been added to the stores, the tasting of the liquor being left for special examination. With regard to the iron rails the Government seems to be anxious to get hold of them if possible, but the hull of the vessel has been sold for what it is worth and the purchasers have given notice that unless Government removes the iron rails they will be sold to defray expenses. The Commissioner in Sind, however, as consignee of the goods has advertised that as it will be impossible to work at the wreck to recover the cargo until October, the advertisement of the purchasers of the hull should be withdrawn, but that they may recover as much of the cargo as they can in the meantime, depositing it with the Collector of Customs at Kurrachee, who will determine the amount of salvage. Should, however, any person remove the vessel or throw into the sea any portion of the Government cargo now in the wreck they will be prosecuted for wilfully destroying Government property. The cargo for the railway consisted, besides iron rails, of fastenings, cases of tools and cases of leather, so that the loss must really be considerable.

THE *Madras Times* makes some remarks on the curious logic of Mr. Justice Pinhey, who recently allowed a Hindoo widow the privilege to sue as a pauper in the High Court and directly afterwards ordered her to find security for Rs. 400 for costs on the other side. If the poor woman was too poor to pay the customary fee for legal advice *a fortiori* she could not find security for, perhaps, ten times the sum. But *lex est summa ratio*, and so the Chief Justice, as he could not induce Mr. Justice Pinhey to alter his logic, was obliged to tell the unfortunate widow when she applied to him in her difficulty, that he could not assist her. So the widow went away and "the other side" gain their point. The Chief Justice, however, administered to the widow the necessarily, under the circumstances, fruitless consolation "that he should not have made the order himself in the way it was made ; but there was no appeal from the decision of the Judge who had made it." We can readily believe that His Lordship would have been more happy in his logic than his Subordinate Judge ; the misfortune is that there was no opportunity for the using of it. The *Madras Times* closes its article on the subject in the following words :—

It is an old saw that there is one law for the rich, and another for the poor, but this case at Bombay is one of the most curious exemplifications of the truth of the adage that we have met with. For the price of £40 the lady was entitled, not to law, but to the privilege of addressing the Court, and in fact, conducting her case. A blessed privilege for the logacious of her sex, and yet a privilege that ought not to cost so much money. The poor, we all know, cannot expect to retain counsel like Sir H. James at one hundred guineas a day, but they might, we think, be permitted to plead their own causes without having to find monetary security against that indulgence. It is hard upon them that their opponents' costs should be counted before their cases are even heard, as would appear from the security against costs demanded of this poor woman, though there is some consolation in the thought that the practice is a check upon litigation. If law is made such an expensive luxury in India, the poor can take no part in it, and considering how little of anything they have already, it is perhaps not worth the while of the law to take consideration of such mean people in any way.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH'S VIEWS ON THE FULLER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Professor W. Wordsworth has got an excellent letter on the Fuller case in to-day's *Gazette*. It exhausts the subject and takes seriously to task some of the correspondents of the *Gazette* who consider the "kicking and cuffing" treatment towards native servants justifiable because their inefficiency militates against their masters' comfort of mind and body.

There are some points in Mr. Wordsworth's letter with which I cannot agree ; for instance, where he defends the Viceroy's injudicious reprimand to the Magistrate, Mr. Leeds, and the High Court. There is certainly some difference in the constitution of the Courts of Judicature in India and in England, and the Viceroy might have the power to reprimand, and perhaps to remove the Judges even, as Mr. Wordsworth hints, but still the Viceroy should have considered twice before giving publicity to a minute calculated to confirm that most injurious and unworthy of native ideas, that the judicial authorities of India are not free of class prejudices, and that their judgments are not so pure in their source as they ought to be—an idea very often put forth by native papers, as the representatives of native society, with the object of lowering British justice in the eyes of the people, and counteracting its beneficent influences.

August 29. A. B.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE—A MYSTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to "Scrutator's" letter in your this morning's issue, I may say that the heading to my letter "A History of the Bombay Ice Trade," was editorial, not mine. "Scrutator" appears to be hungering and thirsting and panting for statistics, &c., but I am not a gushing perennial spring in this respect where an anonymous newspaper correspondent may drown his curiosity as to what I did and how and why and wherefore and what I put in and what I took out if anything, &c. &c., all to be served up as a re-hash for the general public. When I get ready I can say to the public :—"All be that are thirsty and iceless come unto me and I will give you comfort whilst carrying the load of an Indian climate without *burrof* and I will give you rest in the shape of statistics which may possibly be turned into ice." But I must speak myself and not through others, though I am much obliged to "Scrutator" all the same.—Yours, &c.

August 27. E. F. FARNHAM.

THE FALL IN EXCHANGE— Why import goods, from Europe when they can be surpassed in quality and cheapness in this country ? Why use Enchrysma, Fioriline, and Odonto, when Equi'orial Hair Douche, Floral Mouth Elixir, and Saponaceous Dentifrice, three superior and cheaper preparations present themselves ? To use any of these latter for the first time is an event to be remembered with pleasure in one's toilet experiences, and, judging from what have gone home in the wake of the Serapis, their discovery by our late distinguished visitors has not been regretted. See General Catalogue of D. S. Koup and Co., Sassoon House.

THE ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, 26TH AUGUST.

THE Hyderabad Railway Station looked quite gay this morning. It had been prettily decorated with flags and bunting in honour of Sir Salar Jung who returned to his native place after an absence of four months, it may be presumed, in no way dissatisfied with the long journey he had undertaken. Though both in England and on the Continent he has been *féted* and honoured to an extent that would have satisfied the most exacting, yet he could not but have been flattered at the reception he met with, and the cordial greeting given him on his return home. A guard of honour was drawn up at the station, and awaiting his arrival were the Resident and Staff. General Macintire, Commanding the Subsidiary Force, Nawabs Mukrum-ool-Dowlah, Bashee-rool-Dowlah, and Kier-ool-Oomrah, with other noblemen and European and native officials and gentlemen. It is not often British cheers are accorded to a native of India, but Sir Salar Jung received that honour more than once this morning. The station was rather inconveniently crowded, the Resident and His Excellency having literally to fight their way through the crowd notwithstanding the efforts of the First Assistant Resident and Major Campbell, the Military Secretary, to clear a passage. Outside, too, there was a concourse of from four to five thousand natives—a larger number, it is said, than had ever been brought together on a previous occasion. The city is to be illuminated to-night and grand dinners both at the Residency and the city are talked of. What with dinners and receptions, and the business kept in abeyance till his return, Sir Salar Jung will not have a very easy time of it for the next few months. When he sets out for another journey, which, though not so long as the one just brought to a close, will yet necessitate his absence from Hyderabad for a month or so. The young Nizam will doubtless receive an invitation to attend the Grand Durbar to be held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877 ; how he will respond to it remains yet to be seen, but at all events the Prime Minister will go on behalf of his master.

We are very badly off for want of rain, having scarcely had any worth speaking of. Most of the wells are dry, and people are put to the greatest inconvenience owing to the scarcity of water. I don't know if, on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the city of London, the Chamberlain in his address to Sir Salar Jung included Secunderabad among those cities to which water has been supplied "on a scale which would create astonishment in Europe, and might well serve as an example for the supply of this great metropolis." What portion of the universe this quotation from the speech of the Chamberlain refers to, is a secret which will be carefully preserved by the Corporation of the City of London. But that Secunderabad is not one of those highly favoured cities is unfortunately a fact. The people here have actually to go about begging for water ; generally monthly payments are made to be allowed to draw water out of private wells. As to public wells there are but few of them, and whether they contain any water or not appears to be a matter of supreme indifference to the authorities here.

Raja Cundesamy, who holds the responsible post of a "vakeel" between the two Governments, has been dangerously ill. I am told he commenced life as a mason and is now as wealthy as he is respected by all. During his illness he was visited by the Resident and many of the city nobles. As he is too old and infirm, I believe it is unlikely he will resume his duties ; in fact, his successor has already been spoken of in the person of Mr. Syed Hossein, who accompanied Sir Salar Jung to England in the capacity of Private Secretary. If a sound English education and remarkable intelligence count for anything no better selection could be made. This gentleman, I am told, after a distinguished university career, was for a time a professor in one of the colleges in Bengal, and Sir Salar Jung had some difficulty in persuading him to come here.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 28TH AUGUST.

IT needs scarcely to be said that the Artillery Ball on Friday was a great success. The charming mess rooms at Kirkee were, as usual, tastefully decorated with flags and hanging baskets of flowers. Dancing was carried on with great spirit to the strains of the band of the 15th Regiment both in the room known as Mahableshwar as well as in the one a few steps lower designated Poona. A refreshment buffet was placed down the whole length of the Concan, from which iced champagne flowed most plentifully. His Excellency the Governor accompanied by his staff arrived early and left early (in the morning). The supper was excellent, and the blocks of ice looked most inviting, and people wondered where the Committee could have procured them. Is it possible that each individual, by procuring a medical certificate for brain fever, had managed to become entitled to an unlimited number of pounds? Be that as it may, after supper dancing was renewed with greater vigour, and when we left at 3 A.M, many lovers of the valse were still tripping it lightly, while other lovers seemed to prefer a chat in a side room which had been arranged evidently for private conversation as we noticed (*en passant*) the comfortable looking chairs and subdued light. Everybody seemed thoroughly to enjoy him or herself, and, indeed, the Artillery Ball is one of those events during the Poona season which is anxiously looked forward to for some months beforehand. It only remains to be said that the ball on Friday evening was as brilliant as any of its predecessors.

Heavy rain was falling all last night, and it was so wet this morning that the cricket match had to be postponed till the afternoon. The first performance of the Amateur Theatricals takes place this evening. As soldiers and their wives only are to be admitted. On Wednesday the public performance will take place, and on Friday another performance will take place under the patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Some of the officers of that hospitable regiment, the Royal Fusiliers, give a ball this evening. It is needless to say that all Poona is looking forward to it. His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Staveley are to be present.

JEBANBAI SAHEB GAEKWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The valuable piece of good advice you offered some time ago to your contemporary the *Times of India* and its brethren on the indiscretion of filling up their columns with long, unintelligible, and curious appeals to the Supreme Government from a person calling herself Jebanbai Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda, has become the subject of general talk among the political circle here. Will this Jebanbai conscientiously avow that even one single paragraph of her acrimonious and high-sounding appeal is the genuine off-spring of her own mind? Can she, who has been accustomed to lead a secluded life in almost a semi-ignorant state, boast of a mind so refined as to be able to put forth such eloquently touching sentiments first in justification of her own conduct as well as in the representation of her own claims and grievances, and, secondly, in a scandilloquent manner advocating the cause of her so-called oppressed countrymen? Being thoroughly habituated to all the baneful influences of a *zenana* life in Baroda, is it possible that she should become a second Joan of Arc for her country? Are there not some underground workers whose scheming heads have more to do with this appeal than deluded Jebanbai? I am afraid there are, and that these interested people are responsible for Jebanbai's ridiculous effusions.—I am, &c.

GAEKWAREE.

Baroda, 27th August.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN" AND SPIRITUALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The gentlemen who write in the *Bombay Guardian* must be the happiest of men. Few, if indeed any, of the waves of thought which move and agitate the minds of some of the most advanced thinkers of the present century, seem to raise even a ripple on the placid serenity of their intellects. From the style of writings which appear in this weekly, one may suppose that were another Luther to rise up now, and proclaim that the Bible nowhere inculcates a slavish obedience to the Church, the *Guardian* will straightway put forward an article either making fun of the radical reformer, or failing in producing any impression in that way, would set to quoting obsolete or ambiguous texts upholding the infallibility of the Church interpretation of the Scriptures, so doing its best to stifle all discussion, and to strangle freedom of thought. I recollect that in a paper on spiritualism in the *Guardian* of September 1874, when referring to Dr. Crookes's report of some amazing physical manifestations by spirit agency, the writer in the *Guardian* disposed of the matter by the sapient observation that "there are coolies and hamals enough to do this sort of thing without summoning spirits from the vasty deep." If this is the sort of way that wonderful and apparently inexplicable phenomena are to be talked of and settled, it is open to me to retort that when Ezekiel (chap. xi. 1) was lifted up by the spirit, and brought unto the east gate of the Lord's house, a couple of hamals could have equally well performed the physical act ; but I would, all the same, show a little that I wilfully or stupidly ignore the wondrous fact that the movement was occasioned by spiritual or, at any rate, by *unseen* agency.

Abandoning the position of turning spiritualism into ridicule, the *Guardian* on last Saturday took up more serious ground, and denounced it as something abhorrent to God, and sternly prohibited by Him, in the Mosaic law. This would be conclusive if we were Jews, and squared our conduct of life by that law. If that portion of the Mosaic law cited by the *Guardian* is held to be binding on us, by what reasoning will he refuse to consider other portions of the same law not binding even in their spirit and intention at the least, such as, that we may buy our servants as we do cattle, and exercise the power of life and death over them. (Ex. xxi., 2. 20, 21.) Return evil for evil. (Ditto, 24, 25 and Lev. xxiv., 20) Kill an intending thief. (Ex. xxii., 2.) Circumcise our male children. (Lev. xii. 3.) Send our lepers to the priest rather than to the physician. (Lev. xii., 9) Refuse to eat pork. (Deut. xiv., 8.) Actually put to death persons who blaspheme, or have familiar spirits. (Lev. xx., 27, xxiv. 16) and a host of other injunctions, positive and negative, most or all of which we do not attend to, or are required to do so, without any harm coming to us.

It must not be overlooked that *all* of these injunctions along with that about spiritualism quoted by the *Guardian* are the statutes and judgments of God to be peremptorily observed as long as we live upon the earth. As long as who lives? The Jews only or the Christians also? The *Guardian* may perhaps now see that it is proving too much by the attitude it is taking against the yet infantile question of the use of spiritualism. Let it rather try and see if the phenomena do not contain the elements of a great blessing from God to suffering humanity.

The practice in both ancient and modern times of witchcraft, necromancy, consulting of the dead, very correctly and justly deserves and meets with the reprobation of God, and man ; but such things are not what we know of modern spiritualism. The *Guardian* will perhaps see that there is a difference between the two things in the Biblical accounts of them, for side by side with the strongest prohibition of the former we have a running account of accredited "seers," see I. Sam. ix., 9 : "Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God thus he spake, Come let us go to the seer, for he that is now called a prophet was beforetime called a seer." Because it was a good and proper act, it plainly did not come under condemnation. Such seers are in our times called mediums. We read in the Bible, of Gad, David's seer ; Heman, the King's seer ; and Amos, when addressed by Amaziah as "O thou seer," and required to cease prophesying at Court, replies that he is not a prophet, but holds a special commission to prophesy (Amos vii., 12 15.) Witchcraft and necromancy consisted in deliberate compacts with debased and devilish spirits, to work wonders *for gain* (see Brand, "Popular Antiquities") and it was *this sort* of a spirit that was exorcised by that very Paul who, in his Epistle to the Corinthians, urges in the plainest manner the cultivation of spiritual gifts, among others those of healing, of discerning spirits, and of prophesying—*i. e.* of foretelling. And the *Guardian* must not forget the manner in which the eleven Apostles set about to select a successor to Judas—*they cast lots*, and the lot fell on Mathew. Let him conceive for a moment the position assumed by those who were engaged in this work of "casting lots" for an Apostolic successor. The "enquiring of the dead" plainly means the dead body, whose blood was expected to flow on the approach of the murderer ; something like the trial at the inquest over the dead body of Oliver Proudfoot, described by Sir Walter Scott in his "Fair Maid of Perth." This sort of rite, or trial, is disgusting, but is not spiritualism.

It is perfectly superfluous for me to point out to one who has so diligently studied the Scriptures as the writer in the *Guardian*, that all the statutes and judgments of the Mosaic dispensation had a specific value at that time ; or that we, who have passed or progressed from it, to the more enlightened, and more liberal times of the Christian dispensation, have put them aside as no longer adapted to our condition of comparative advancement and freedom. And, therefore, just as much as we nowadays abhor slavery, and the putting of slaves to slow death with perfect immunity from rebuke or punishment ; just as much as we now know better than to return blow for blow, or actually to kill and murder a person in the way we regard as a blasphemer or witch, so we are steadily yielding to the pressure of advancing knowledge, and whenever possible to do so under natural laws, are holding happy intercourse with the spirits of our beloved ones who have passed away before us.

And the propriety of doing so appears even to come out from a consideration of the act of our Saviour himself, who did not hesitate to hold communion with the spirits of dead Moses and Elias. Every act of His, as well as every word of His is pregnant of example and precept, and we cannot do wrong to follow where He led the way. What is there to forbid our understanding that conference between two worlds to illustrate that which is not Nature, prophesied in Scripture (see Joel ii. 28 29) and made permissible by His authoritative example?

The New Testament, moreover, contains repeated accounts of the benefits derived by humanity from the communication, under proper conditions, between mankind and good spirits. And if the very proper question is put, as to *how* we are to distinguish *good* from *bad* spirits, there is advice in the plainest (1 John iv., 1-3. to try the spirits just as we would try (indeed as we actually do try) mankind, in order to find out if they are good or bad people to associate with. Our ordinary intelligence may be entrusted, under God's guidance which should be entreated, to make us only desire the association of the *best* persons both in and out of the body.

Many persons think that the parable of the rich man and Lazarus (Luke xvi., 19—31) settles beyond doubt the impossibility of the spirits of the (so-called) dead communicating with us on earth. As one who has had reason to think out this point, I venture to submit the following ideas for consideration. The impassable gulf between Dives and Lazarus is a gulf between two states *in the other world* ; that is, no spirit in heaven may straightway visit a spirit in hell, or *vice versa*. Also, that there is neither word nor idea as to any gulf between the spirits in either heaven or hell, and people on the earth ; the sole idea is, that it will be useless for the spirit of Lazarus to go to the particular men of Dives' house, and it could not possibly include all mankind for it is quite clear elsewhere that a spirit who looked like *a man* (Acts x., 30) directed the action of Cornelius to his immense advantage. To me this parable absolutely admits the probabilities of spiritual intercourse, a theory supported by the facts related in numerous places in the Bible itself, illustrated by confirmatory facts established by thousands of examples at the present time recorded in the evidence of modern enlightened investigators and observers.

As this is the case, what object is to be served by mere obstinate denials of it, or perhaps by cursing it? The writings of scripture, the observations of science, and the experience of multitudes who have derived great happiness from spiritualism, prove the existence of a great power in Nature which (like fire or water) will comfort and save, or injure and destroy, according to its intelligent application for the purposes of life. What spiritualism stands in need of at present is the comprehension if its laws, and a healthy guidance of them ; and until we know more of them, none but those who have progressed in their technical knowledge, as far as it has gone, should meddle with it. A powerful electrical battery, for example, which may be of vast service, is equally capable of destruction in the hands of the ignorant.

August 28. C. L. Y.

BOMBAY.

THE THUNDERER SUFFERERS.—The Manager of the National Bank of India, Limited, requests us to state that he has received the undermentioned subscriptions on account of the fund for the relief of the Thunderer sufferers—"N.," care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Rs. 30 ; "W. A. B.," Rs.20 ; "P. B.," Rs. 15 ; and W. Latham, Rs. 15.

ROBBING A GIRL OF AN ORNAMENT.—A Mahomedan, named Khudabux Curreembux, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, for stealing a gold nose ornament from the person of a Hindoo girl, named Paree.

BROACH.—Rain fell at Broach on Sunday and Monday last in abundance, none having fallen, as we stated yesterday, for 25 consecutive days. As Broach has been so fortunate other neighbouring places have doubtless received a share of the same blessing, and the districts surrounding, far and wide, have most probably had a fall of rain at last.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Three cart drivers, named Rama Dugroo, Antone Jessine and Nicholas Simmoo, were yesterday fined respectively Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing their bullocks. They were charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S SUIT.—Yesterday, at the High Court, on the application of counsel for the G. I. P. Railway Company, Mr. Justice Bayley extended the time for filing an appeal from his Lordship's decision in the suit brought against the Company by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. The Company were ordered to bear the Begum's costs of the day.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 26th August, was 58 feet 5 tenths; total rainfall up to date 50 inches 10 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet 9 tenths; total rainfall 52 inches 57 cents. The total rainfall at Tulsi up to date was 51 inches 20 cents. at the hill and 63 inches 12 cents. in the valley. In the corresponding week last year it was 71 inches 34 cents. at the hill and 71 inches 57 cents. in the valley.

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S EARS AND NOSE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan of the Pathan caste, named Mahomed Gool Mirza Ahmed, was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Chubroo, girl, by cutting her with a knife on the 4th instant. The complainant being still laid up in hospital from the effects of the wounds inflicted by the prisoner, her husband, who had cut off both her ears and also her nose, the prisoner was further remanded to jail and the case postponed for hearing to the 5th proximo.

A NEW TOWER OF SILENCE.—We learn that a fund is being started among the Parsee community to procure the erection of a new Tower of Silence in Billimora, near Surat. The want of a new Tower of Silence there is greatly felt because the old one is now in a very bad state, being about eighty years old. The poor Parsee villagers of that town have subscribed about Rs. 4,500, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who promised to take the management of the work, has subscribed Rs. 1,000, and some other Parsees in Bombay have subscribed about Rs. 4,500, so that altogether about Rs. 10,000 have been procured.

COLONEL ROMER, Commanding H. M.'s Royal Artillery, will assume command of the Division, during the absence of Major General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., who proceeds on privilege leave.—*Poona Observer*.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley, who proceeded on tour of inspection to Ahmednuggur and Seroor, returned here on Saturday last accompanied by Brigadier Generals Aitchison and Barrows, the Adjutant and Quarter-Master Generals of the Army, and personal Staff.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.

first rate firm, and that if the Corporation could afford to spend the £10,000 they might receive valuable information in return; but at the same time he was not sure they did not know as much about it as Messrs Gotto and Beesley did. He did not, however, see why the proposal should not be circulated and come before the Council.

The Chairman—Certainly.

Dr. Blaney did not see why they should be troubled with it.

It was decided that the papers should be circulated.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN AND THE NEW WATER WORKS.

The following Government communication was submitted with respect to Mr. Russel Aitken's proposal regarding the new water works:—

"General Department.

"Bombay Castle, 25th August 1876.

"Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, No. 5304, dated 14th August 1876, forwarding, as called for in Government Resolution No. 1992, dated 1st July last, his remarks on the letter from Mr. Russel Aitken, in which is recorded his dissent from the proposal for enlarging the water-works of the city by placing a reservoir at Tulsi; and suggesting a reference to Col. Merriman, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, whose decision in the matter will be accepted and recommended to the Corporation.

"RESOLUTION.—The matter has been so fully discussed, and Government are so satisfied that nothing is to be gained by re-opening the question, that they consider it unnecessary to refer it to Col. Merriman.

"2. Copy of the Municipal Commissioner's letter and of this Government Resolution should be sent to the Public Works Department for communication to the Secretary of State for India.

"E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

"Acting Chief Secretary to Government."

The communication was ordered to be recorded.

RESIGNATION OF MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

The following letter was read from Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee:—

"Bombay, 26th August 1876.

"H. W. Barrow, Esq., Secretary to the Corporation and Town Council of Bombay.

"Sir,—As I am going out of Bombay for some time I have to request you to communicate to the Corporation and the Town Council that I resign my place in both. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

On the motion of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, seconded by the Chairman, it was resolved that the thanks of the Council should be given to Mr. Dadabhoy for his valuable services during his term of membership.

THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

A letter from a person offering to take the contract was referred to the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Pedder said the writer bid for the contract when it was sold by auction and was outbidden by the present contractor. He would be informed that the contract would be disposed of by being submitted to public competition in the same manner in future.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

A letter was read from Mr. A. Clarke Jervoise, Acting Collector of Tanna, with reference to the maintenance of the road through the Tanna district to Vehar. Mr. Jervoise stated that the road had been allowed to get very much out of repair, in consequence of the local funds being devoted to more important roads in the district, and as Rs. 3,000 were required to place it in good condition, and Rs. 1,000 annually to keep it so he proposed, the road being used principally for the benefit of the public of Bombay, as the communication with Vehar, that the Bombay Municipality should pay Rs. 1,500 this year towards the repairs, and Rs. 500 annually in future towards its maintenance.

The Municipal Commissioner proposed that the money asked for this year should be voted, leaving the contribution for other years to future consideration.

Dr. Blaney did not see why they should maintain the roads in the Tanna district. Besides, to grant this would be establishing a dangerous precedent, and the next thing they would be asked to repair the much wider and longer road from Tanna to Tulsi. They might as well undertake to repair the road to Poona, which was also used by the Bombay public.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy thought the money should be given, but was not sure whether it could be done legally.

Eventually, the proposition was negatived, and it was resolved that the opinion of the solicitors should be taken as to the legality of the proposed contribution.

THE PANCHAYETWADI WELL CASE.

The following petition, signed by a number of persons, was submitted and ordered to be circulated:—

"To the President and Members of the Town Council of Bombay Municipality.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned residents in and landlords or owners of properties situate in Panchayetwadi Lane, near Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, understand that certain proposals have been made by Lalmooji Maharaj to arch over the well situate in Panchayetwadi Lane aforesaid and to make certain alterations therein.

We therefore beg to inform you that in or about the year 1869 the Maharaj convened a meeting of the then proprietors and residents in the Panchayetwadi and proposed to them to arch over the well and to erect a building thereon, but the members then present strongly protested against and opposed the proposal.

We are not aware of the details of the Maharaj's proposal, but if his present proposal is a repetition of the proposal made in 1869, we beg very respectfully to say that there are strong objections to that proposal as there also are to any proposal which involves either the arching over or the filling up of the well and to request that your sanction may not be given to the proposal, but that the well and the ground around it may be left in their present state."

The discussion on this question will take place at a future meeting.

The Council next proceeded to the further discussion (in private) of the Draft Bye-Laws.

HIGH COURT DECREES,

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

PRANJEEVUNDAS HURJEEVUNDAS *vs.* JEEVUNDAS LUKMIDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Sakurdas, on behalf of the first defendant, applied that the case be transferred to the long causes list. The other defendants did not appear. Mr. H. P. Bennett, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Pollock, consented on behalf of the plaintiff, and the application was granted

FREE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY *vs.* LUKMIDAS HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Junardhun and Gandibhoy, for the defendant, applied for a short postponement or for a transfer of the case to the long causes list. The learned counsel was not properly instructed to defend the suit. The proceedings were furnished to his client late last evening without the articles of association or the memorandum, the foundation of the whole case.

Mr. Jackson, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the plaintiff, opposed the application. No written statement had yet been filed; and the learned counsel did not see how the present application could be entertained.

Mr. Starling said his client was not the proper party to be sued, and his Lordship could see that without a written statement.

His Lordship said this appeared to be a reasonable application. The copy of proceedings was sent only last night. The case was therefore ordered to stand over for a fortnight: costs to be costs in the cause.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY *vs.* DALLABHOY VIZHNOOCUNDAS.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiff, applied for a fortnight's postponement, and as there was no opposition, the application was granted.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION *vs.* DHUNJEE MORARJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the Bank. There was no appearance for any of the defendants. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 13,475, the aggregate amount of twelve bills of exchange drawn upon defendants' firm in Bombay by Nenjee Jeykurn, the defendants' firm in Calcutta, and accepted by the former firm. The bills were drawn upon the security of consignments of tea, which had since been sold and realised about Rs. 3,000, for which credit was given to the defendants. The Court gave a decree for the Bank for Rs. 10,738, with interest at 9 per cent. on Rs. 10,564 from 8th August till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

PECULIAR SUIT.

AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY *vs.* FAZULLAH CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bovey, on behalf of Vallcobhoy Cassumbhoy and Habibbhoy Cassumbhoy, brothers of the defendant, moved that his clients be made parties to the suit.

The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, argued that his learned friend had no *locus standi*. Sir Charles Sargent the other day prevented him (Mr. Marriott) from making a motion, of which no notice was given. In this case also no notice had been given.

The Judge said he would dispose of the application when the case was called on in its turn. When the case was called again later on in the day,

Mr. Mayhew said he had in his hands an affidavit, in which it was stated that, in the matter of this suit, defendant was acting in collusion with the plaintiff to diminish the estate to the prejudice of his (Mr. Mayhew's) clients. The defendant was an insolvent; and the applicants were informed that he was not going to defend the case. If they were not joined as defendants, they were likely to be greatly prejudiced.

Mr. Surrotum Succaram, an interpreter of the Court, who was on the 14th inst., appointed a receiver of the estate of the defendants, and the two applicants' father, applied in person for time to consider whether he should instruct counsel to defend the suit. He had not yet got the order appointing him and had not yet had time to look into the affairs of the estate. He was informed that the defendant was personally liable in reference to this claim.

Mr. Lang (for Mr. Marriott) said what was stated to the Court by Mr. Mayhew and the receiver was no reason for stopping the decree which the plaintiff was entitled to get. Two judgments in other cases had already been passed against the estate, and if this case was postponed, the plaintiff would be left out in the cold while the other creditors got the fruits of their decrees. No assets had been brought into Court; and the receiver could not press his application for a postponement. There was no reason why the plaintiff's right to a decree should be stopped. Mr. Mayhew's own clients had filed suits against the defendant as executor, had got decrees, and had even attached property. They had not yet filed a proper administration suit as they ought to have done.

After some further discussion, his Lordship said he was not prepared to stop the suit. The case was then proceeded with late in the day.

Mr. Lang and afterwards Mr. Telang (for Mr. Marriott) appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was said to have absconded or to be keeping out of the way; and therefore substituted service was effected. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 14,470 due on a promissory note executed on 10th November 1874 by defendant as executor of the estate of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy. Plaintiff had advanced monies from time to time, for which defendant passed to him promissory notes, upon the last of which, containing the aggregate amount, the present action was brought. Plaintiff was examined by his Lordship at considerable length in order to ascertain whether the defendant owed the money personally or as executor.

His Lordship, in disposing of the case, said he was satisfied with the explanations given by the plaintiff, and gave a decree for him for Rs. 14,470 with interest at 9 per cent from 10th November 1874 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment. The decree was made against defendant as administrator of the estate of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.

SUITS STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance:—Foolseydas Dhunjee *vs.* Gopalrao Mooshriff and others. Harry Arthur Feimer *vs.* Veerjee Purshotum.

OPENING OF THE BANGALORE GYMKHANA.

BANGALORE, 26th August.

THE Bangalore Gymkhana is at length a "fait accompli." Its opening entertainment took place this evening, and consisted of pony and foot races and other sports of which the following is a programme:—

5 P. M. PONY RACE. ½ mile heats.

Mr. A. Hayes's	... "Peg"	...	
Mr. C. Tuthill's	... "June Wine"	...	Mr. Heron Maxwell.
Mr. Belpett's	... "Grasshopper"	...	Mr. Covey.
Mr. Worlledge's	... "Zebra"	...	

5-20. FOOT RACE. (Europeans) 300 yards.

Gunner Warren	...	Private Streak,	45th S. F.
,, Summers	...	,, McCarthy.	
,, Green	...	,, Wootoon.	
Driver Tilley	...	,, Churchill.	
Private Smith	...	,, Smith.	
,, Rodgers	...		
,, Murrell	...		
,, Curtis	...		

14th R. H. A. Hussars.

5-40. PONY RACE. ½ mile heats.

Mr. Worlledge's	... Zebra	...
Major Arbuthnot's	... Tip Top	... Capt. McTeggart.
Mr. Gough's	... Faugh-a-Ballah	... Mr. Heron Maxwell.
Mr. Littledale's	... Curry	... Mr. Lindsell

6 P.M. FOOT RACE. Open to all Natives. 200 yards.

6—20. FOOT RACE. 100 yards. Open to all.

Private Curtis	...	Private Glacken.	45th S.F.
,, Smith	...	,, Sweeney.	
,, Rodgers	...	,, Sopp.	
		,, Gisbourne.	
Gunner Warren	...	,, Compton.	
,, Summers	...	,, Smith.	
,, Green	...		
Driver Tilly	...		

14th R. H. A. Hussars.

5—40. PONY RACE. "In and Out."

The first race was pulled off by Grasshopper who won the two heats easily. The first foot race was won by private Rodgers, 14 Hussars. The second pony race fell easily to curry. The "In and Out" was very good fun, and was won by Mr. Lindsell, 14th Hussars.

The building for the Gymkhana was only finished this week and some improvement and additions will, of course, be necessary; but great credit is due to Captain Anderson, R. H. A., the Hon. Secretary of the Gymkhana, for setting to work steadily. Next week there is to be a polo match between the "Ugly Dears" and "Pretty Dears." The rinks still continue very popular, and affords a pleasant lounge of an evening, especially if you don't rink yourself and have friends who are beginners.

The Rifle meeting promises to be a capital one, and the several teams and individual competitors are hard at work practising every day.

The Governor and Chief are both expected shortly, but the latter only stays two days, and has no parades on account of the Rifle Meeting. He returns, however, for a fortnight at the end of September.

Weather delightfully cool, with occasional showers. I see a decided superfluity.—*Madras Times.*

THE NEXT STEP IN THE EAST.

(*Spectator*).

THE partiality of the existing Ministry for the Turks, and their dislike to see Russia in movement, even on the right side, may have important results during the Recess. It is probable, though not so certain as some of our contemporaries believe, that the Servians may be forced in a few days to change their campaign into a guerrilla war. Their original plan, though a good one, was based on the theory that Bulgari would rise, and that the Turks would be cut off from reinforcements; and as Bulgaria has not risen in the necessary force, and the Turks have been able to secure reinforcements, the plan has temporarily failed. The majority of the telegrams from the scene of action are obviously wilful inventions concocted by Turkish agents and persons interested in Turkish bonds but enough remain to show that the Servians have abandoned their first projects, that they intend to make the war one for the defence of their own State and of the Herzegovinian insurgents, that their dislike of Austrians and Russians is breaking out in accusations against their Generals, and that they will probably fight henceforward in their own guerrilla fashion. This is not unwise policy, as they are now placed. If the Turks act as a civilised Government would, concentrate their troops, hang every plunderer and murderer, and press forward on Belgrade, the Powers with Slavonic subjects will be compelled to interfere, or risk military mutinies of the most dangerous kind; while if they fight as they have always previously done, in a half-hearted, uncivilised way, burning up the country, but moving four miles a day, they will gradually become exhausted. Already, the Turkish Treasury, though relieved by the plunder of infidel bondholders, is in such straits that it has been resolved to issue a forced currency of £3,000,000, which will probably fall to 50 or 60, as soon as it has made its appearance, the security for currency and bonds being about equally worthless. Already letters from Constantinople speak of another revolution as imminent, the new Sultan, who had every virtue and knew French, turning out to be a weak and sickly hypochondriac, who can give no orders, far less take any serious initiative. Already the Pashas are doing their best to thin out the populace of Constantinople, under pretence of sending volunteers to the front, and so to diminish the risk of the popular movement, which may, nevertheless, occur, and at any moment produce anarchy, or worse, the ascendancy of the party which believes that massacre might ameliorate the situation. If the Servians who are daily reinforced by volunteers from the burnt-out villages, and whose organisation is better calculated for defensive than offensive war, can but hold out as the Carlists did, they will have a powerful ally in the disorder at Constantinople, and the hatreds which the Turks are daily exciting throughout Europe by the license they allow to their irregulars and volunteers.

It is, however, most improbable that the Russian and Austrian Emperors will be able to endure a long and sanguinary guerrilla war so close to their own doors. They will find too many of their subjects uncontrollable, and will be compelled to take active steps to restore some endurable form of order. These steps, it is clear, can only take the shape, at first, of negotiations for the autonomy of the provinces affected, and it is at this point that the decision of her Majesty's Government will become all-important. If the British Foreign Office will permit, it will even now be easy to compromise matters, by arranging that Bosnia shall become a separate State, under an Austrian Prince, that Servia shall be enlarged to its old boundary, that Montenegro shall obtain the Herzegovina, and that Bulgaria shall be made a vassal State under a Christian Hospodar, paying a somewhat heavy tribute to Constantinople. The Turks, unless supported by England, would be wholly unable to resist such a demand, for they know perfectly that the first shell which falls in Constantinople itself will scatter their Empire into fragments; and the hostility of the Musulman populations of the Christian districts—whose numbers are falsified to impose on Western Europe—is not so formidable as represented. They could live comfortably enough as alien settlers, under the direct protection of the Porte, or if wasteful, of the European Powers. This solution would satisfy the Slavs for a generation, would save the honour of the Osmanlis, who would still be able to boast that the Christians of European Turkey were only their subjects, and would avoid the great war which must break out if opinion in Russia became uncontrollable, and the bounds of which no one can foresee. It requires, however, the consent, or at least the acquiescence of Great Britain, which undoubtedly can encourage the Turks to refuse any concession, and by protecting Constantinople, can relieve the Pashas from any risk of immediate retribution for the oppression of the Slavic Christians. The question to be decided, therefore, is whether the country will accept the policy of compromise through the creation of vassal States decidedly enough to compel the Government to allow of such a solution. That Mr. Disraeli will accept it willingly, we do not believe. He admires Mahomedanism as a Semitic from of thought, is moved by the old traditions of Turkish policy, and would not be disinclined to assume, what he would represent as a great position, the Protectorate of Turkey. That Lord Derby will accept it heartily, we do not believe. He is not favourable to Turks as Turks, but he disbelieves in Christians as Christians; he thinks the *status quo* always the firmest point on which to stand, and he dreads very acutely anything like embarking on the unknown. But neither Mr. Disraeli nor Lord Derby hold their ideas in a way which would induce them to enter on a war with English opinion, to risk the safety of their Government, or even to endanger the quiet majority now possessed by their party. They will not perhaps act rightly, and help to enfranchise the Christians, under any provocation; but they may be induced, if the public voice is unmistakable, to remain quiescent. It rests, therefore, with the country and the Representatives to decide whether the Christians of European Turkey shall be peacefully freed, or whether this country shall assist, probably at the cost of a long and most costly war, in once more whipping them back to bondage. In the Representatives we have very little confidence. They were elected to support Mr. Disraeli, and they will do it, whatever the consequences may be. We expect that the motion to be offered by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice on Monday next declaring, "That this House, while approving of the course adopted by her Majesty's Government in refusing to join the Berlin Memorandum, regrets that her Majesty's Government did not submit a counter proposition to the Powers having treaty engagements with Turkey, with the object of securing the benefits of self-government to the insurgent provinces," will be completely defeated; but we have more confidence in the country, when once it sees that the decision is in its own hands. Average Englishmen, when once aware what Turkish rule is, are not the men to go to war to support it, and some faint idea of what it is, is gradually filtering down among them. It is necessary, however, to speak out, or their rulers may lead them unawares into a position from which they cannot retire with honour, and it is for this reason that they should support Lord Edmond's hands. There is no time for petitions or meetings, or other demonstrations, but there is time for telling the Representatives, and especially those Representatives who sit for Tory boroughs, that their seats depend upon their not supporting a rule to which that of King Bomba was a civilised autocracy, and which, unless exaggerated, can only be ameliorated by the compromise known as the autonomy of the Christian States. That, unless the Servians can win a great battle, or Greece plucks up courage for a maritime war, or anarchy breaks out in Constantinople, will, within a few weeks, be the solution pressed upon this country, and it ought to be accepted, even if the price should be the dismissal of this Government,

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH".—AUGUST 5.

ADVICE TO THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL WITH MUCH LUGGAGE.

STAY at home. The elephant, that most sagacious of animals, never moves with more than one trunk, and *that* not registered, but attached to his body.

BETTER THAN BEATING HER!

Artisan (who has been "catching it" from his "Missis") "Look here, 'Liza! Stops Teeth Moderate!"—(With a placable nudge.)—"Wonder what he'd stop your 'jaw' for!" [Storm clears off.

ODOR RITUALISTICUS.

Extra-Protestant Parishioner (to his Vicar). "I've long been of opinion that 'cause yeou du'stn't burn incense, yeou got them paraffin lamps 'stead o' candles, so as to hev *some* smell in the Chu'ch!!!"

EXPENSIVE HABITS.

"Please, Miss, I want a "penny smoke!"

"We have no penny cigars, but you can have one at three half-pence!"

"All right, Miss! 'And it over! I never mind *what* I pay for a good weed!"

A GENERIC DIFFERENCE.

First Schoolgirl (Sweet Eighteen). "I *am* so tired of walking along by two and twos in this way! It's as bad as the animals going into the ark!"

Second Ditto (ditto ditto). "*Worse!* Half of *them* were masculine!"

HARD LINES AT LORD'S.

Much bethumped Cricket-Ball loquitur.

Nothing like leather? That might have been said
Once, when a bowler could "bowl with his head."
Now,—ah, go to! Who would echo the cry,
Who had had such an afternoon's thwacking as I?
Just the old story, "the bowling quite collared."
"Fours" thick as blackberries. Lor! how they hollered—
Noodles, whose new-fangled notion of Cricket
Is score of two hundred and never a wicket!
"*Hit, Sir!*"—oh hang it! Would each empty head
That howled *that* had felt Thornton's "slogs" in *my* stead.
Cricket? Absurd! *I've* about as much share
In the fun of the game as—in hunting—the hare.
Mainly along o' those Graces. Good gracious!
Four hundred, not out! It is simply audacious.
Cricket, with Walker, Webbe, Lyttleton, Yardly,
All in three figures or thereabout! Hardly!
On for a Clarke or two! Bonnesable Bat
Then might experience sweet tit-for-tat.
Shaw, Sir? Ah, pshaw! We are wanting, and sorely,
Trundlers more killing than he, Hill, or Morley.
I am neglected, quite down in the dumps:
Scarce get a chance at those stuck-pitch stumps.
Every young duffer must go in for slogging,
Blind to the glory of artfully fogging
Cracks with a curly one. Spoiling the game, Sir!
Not half a chance for me. Thundering shame, Sir!
Bat *versus* Ball? Who will champion me,
And take the shine out of that W. G. P.

ALEXANDER BUSSEL.

What! "Russel of the *Scotsman*" dead?
Why, Death himself should hang the head,
And never dare to tell the lie,
That such a living force could die.

The shadows that make up our night,
Were growing thin for him to fight.
But still he fights, we think with pride,
Our battle from the other side!

Hard head, warm heart, and liberal hand,
Open or shut, to foe or friend,
Large-moulded, with Norse fire aglow;
This was a man, to friend or foe!

A thirteen-tumbler man, at times,
Who heard but heeded not the chimes
Of midnight; an I at morning-call
Was freshest, merriest man of all.

Long in our *melee* will be missed
The mace of Russel's mighty fist,
That struck, and, wasting nought in sound,
Buried its blow without rebound.

With "derring-do," and thought that strives,
Erect his statue in your lives,
Warm-blooded, not in marble wan—
The living measure of the man!

Walhalla! Rise and welcome him
Across the Bragi-Beaker's rim;
And, that his glory may be full,
Brim high some Water-Drinker's Skull.

IN THE SHADE.

An Optimistic View of the Great Heat Question.

"Circumstances alter cases."—Old Saw.

Horribly hot? Ah! no doubt—in the City;
Plumbs is there an ignition-fan,
Sunshine a thing to be shunned—more's the pity:
Here we exult in Sol's aureate glow.
There the still-rising thermometers terrify;
What need we care, in this verdurous glade,
Though ours may mark—as a glance, dear, will verify—
Ninety degrees in the shade?

Summer at last! Sure a seven years' waiting
Seems to have passed since we saw her full face.
How the leaves laugh at her! Town-thralls are rating
Her too torrid glance in their verdureless place.
Here she smiles soft through a veil of glad greenery.
So, doff your hat, dear. Nay, bind not that braid.
Pleasant to gaze on you sun-suffused scenery,—
Ninety degrees in the shade!

Cool is the plash of the river, and cooling
Each curve of your drapery. You have a lore,
Taught you by Nature, that needs not the schooling
In "colour" and "keeping" of Leighton or Moore.
In sober truth, though you mock it so merrily,
Scarce were *Sabrina* more aptly arrayed.
Gazing upon you I ask, is it, verily,
Ninety degrees in the shade?

Town's modish slaves are debating the question
Whither to fly for laborious rest;
Here we 're *at home* with awe's Leisure—suggestion
Utterly strange to the tour-planner's breast!
Read! You well know who my favourite poet is.
Idle Iambics! Eh? Tired, I'm afraid!
Lay your head here. *We* can slumber, although it is
Ninety degrees in the shade!

HYGIENE IN HOT WEATHER.

A miller, as is well known, wears his hat for the purpose of keeping his head warm. What is applicable to the head is applicable to the whole body from top to toe; therefore, to keep the head cool, a black hat is preferable, and for the body likewise a suit of sable. Contrarily, therefore, to common practice, instead of wearing light-coloured fabrics with the temperature at 80° in the shade, put yourself into decent mourning.

Such being the fact that colds are sometimes caught in hot weather through sitting in a draught, carefully close all doors and windows both day and night.

Health chiefly suffers from excessive perspiration which is very "lowering," consequently strength requires to be kept up by reparation of wasted tissue, particularly by eating and drinking as much as possible of solid food and cordial and generous liquor, chops and steaks, bottled stout, port wine, grog, punch, in addition to all the lighter wines and other beverages commonly in use. Tripe-and-onions and Irrish stew are peculiarly wholesome; and a broiling summer is really the right season for Christmas plum-pudding. It is a mistake to suppose that the diet should consist principally of fish, fruit, and vegetables, though if plenty of more nutritious food be taken, the more of those other things you eat, too, the better.

After a full meal rest is indispensable; indeed, as little exercise should be taken as possible, for any attempt to move is felt to be laborious, and the sense of developed energy and relief from oppression developed, for example, by resolute perseverance in walking is fallacious. In India men commonly recline in a high temperature, sipping brandy-pawnee with great benefit to their livers, as is well known; and you cannot do better, if you have nothing else to do, than sit still the greater part of the day between your meals, or, at any rate, after dinner till supper-time, and after that till bed-time, smoking cigars and drinking soda-water and brandy. If you feel any sense of the sort of discomfort commonly called "seediness," of a morning, you will find a glass of sherry-and-bitters, or a little absinthe, or some other kind of innocent "pick-me-up," quickly put you all to rights again without the loss, detriment to your constitution.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The prizes for this year comprise a very fine selection of silver cups supplied by Mr. Streeter, of Bond-street, London. The 1st, value £100, is a magnificent "Loving Cup" in silver, with richly chased subject of flowers, in bold relief, and massive Gothic scroll handles, the cover being surmounted with emblematical coil of rope and anchor. The cup stands on a black ebonized plinth, ornamented with silver beaded border and shield, and was competed for by cutters from 50 to 102 tons. The 2nd, value £60, is a cup of entirely new shape, the top and base being very bold *repoussé* work, oak leaves and acorns, and centre shield engraved with a scene of the competing yachts passing the Nore light. The cover is mounted with emblematical coil of rope and anchor, and the whole supported with ebonized plinth with silver heads and shield. This cup was competed for by cutters of 40 tons. The 3rd, value of £40, is a cup of the Tudor period richly chased, with massive flutes and scrolls and with boldly mounted handles. The shield ornamented with yatching scene, on a base of ebony and silver. Competed for by cutters 1st class 2nd prize. The 4th, value £30, is a very suitable design, being a silvered model of a steering wheel on stand, ornamented with silver heads, &c., in the wheel is a very fine lever yatching clock. Competed for cutters 2nd class 2nd prize.—*United Service Gazette.*

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

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IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says never thought it, for a long time, feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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PRIZE MEDAL,

BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

REVISED Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid. Rs. a.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. as.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	18 0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...	
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...	
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...	
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...	
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...	

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...	
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...	
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...	
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	46 0	24 0	
D. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0	
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	40 0	21 8	
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...	
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...	
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0	
GEISLER'S (India special)	50 0	27 8	
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	49 0	26 0	
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 8	14 8	

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8	
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	16 0	8 12	
CHATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	18 8	10 8	
PAUILLAC ,,	17 0	9 8	
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	15 8	8 12	
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 8	10 12	
SAUTERNE ,,	17 8	9 12	
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0	
CHATEAU TALENCE	23 0	12 8	
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	27 0	15 0	
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	27 0	15 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

POMARD (our own brand)	20 8	11 0	
CHAMBERTIN ,,	21 8	11 8	
CHABLIS (our own Brand)	18 8	10 8	

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunesberger	28 8	16 12	
Do do Josephshoffer	33 8	18 12	
Do do Zeltinger	36 8	20 4	
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 8	21 4	
CREMANT BLANC	30 8	16 12	

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...	
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...	

STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid. Rs. as.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	...	
RHENISH	18 0	10 0	
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0	
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0	
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0	
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0	
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	...	
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	...	
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0	
GEISENHEIM	24 0	...	
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0	
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	...	
SCHARLACHSBERG	32 0	...	
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0	
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	...	

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 8	16 8	
,, RUDESHEIMER	33 8	18 4	
,, RAUENTHALER	36 8	20 12	
,, JOHANNISBERGER	39 8	21 12	

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD, E. J. Reserve	32 0	...	2

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	28 0	...	
OUR OWN, * Star	24 0	...	
Do do; ** Stars	26 0	...	
Do do *** Stars	29 0	...	
HENNESSY'S * one Star	28 0	...	
Do. ** two Stars	32 0	...	
Do. *** three Stars	34 0	...	
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	27 0	...	
Do ** two Stars	29 0	...	
Do *** three ,,	32 0	...	
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	...	
Do ** Stars	25 0	...	
Do *** Stars	27 0	...	
Do V.O.S. two a medal	35 0	...	
EXSHAW'S No. 1	39 8	...	
Do No. 2	23 0	...	
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	27 0	...	

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 8	9 8	
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks	26 8	15 8	
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0	
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	21 0	...	
RUM, Jamaica	22	...	
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	...	
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12	
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle.	5 8	3 0	
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0	
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	...	
BITTERS GIRONDIN	20 0	...	
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8	
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest	40 0	25 0	
MARACHINO DI ZARA do do	40 0	...	
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0	
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	12 0	...	
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Plagniol's)	15 0	...	
VICHY LOZENGES per Box	1 8	...	
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100	7 0	...	

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone & Co.	6 8	4 8	
GUINNESS' do X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 8